February 13, 1752. THE Numb. 59.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

ENTERTAINMENT.

——Nil fuit unquam
Sic diſpar ſibi—— HOR.

AMONG the many Inconſiſtencies which Folly produces, or Infirmity ſuffers in the Human Mind, there has often been obſerved a manifeſt and ſtriking Contrariety of the Life of an Author to his Writings: and *Milton*, in a Letter to a learned Stranger by whom he had been viſited, with great Reaſon congratulates himſelf upon the Conſciouſneſs of having been found equal to his own Character, and having preſerved, in a private and familiar Interview, that Reputation which his Performances had procured him.

Thoſe whom the Appearance of Virtue, or the Evidence of Genius, have tempted to a nearer Knowledge of the Writer in whoſe Works they may be found, have, indeed, had frequent Reaſon to repent their Curioſity; the Bubble that ſparkled before them has become common Water at the Touch, and their Phantom of Perfection has vaniſhed when they wiſhed to preſs it to their Boſom. They have loſt the Pleaſure of imagining how far Humanity may be exalted, and, perhaps, find themſelves leſs inclined to toil up the Steeps of Virtue, when they obſerve thoſe who are beſt able to point the Way loitering below, as either afraid of the Labour, or doubtful of the Reward.

It has been long the Cuſtom of the oriental Monarchs to hide themſelves in their Gardens and their Palaces, to avoid the Converſation of Mankind, and to be known to their Subjects only by their Edicts. The ſame Policy is as often neceſſary to him that writes, as to him that governs; for Men would, often, not more patiently ſubmit to be taught, than commanded, by one, who ſhould be known to have the ſame Follies and Weakneſſes with themſelves. And, perhaps, a ſudden Intruder into the Cloſet of an Author would find the ſame Cauſes of Surpriſe and Indignation with the Officer, who having long ſollicited Admiſſion into the Preſence of *Sardanapalus*, ſaw him not conſulting upon Laws, enquiring into Appearances, planning Fortifications, or modelling Armies, but employed in feminine Amuſements, and directing the Ladies in their Work.

It is not difficult to conceive, however, that for many Reaſons a Man writes much better than he lives. For, without entering into refined Speculations, it is many Degrees eaſier to deſign than to perform. A Man diſpoſes his Schemes of Life in a State of Abſtraction and Diſengagement, exempt from the Enticements of Hope, the Sollicitations of Affection, the Importunities of Appetite, or the Depreſſions of Fear; and is in the ſame State with him that teaches, upon Land, the Art of Navigation, to whom the Sea is always ſmooth, and the Wind is always proſperous. The Mathematicians are well acquainted with the Difference between pure Science, which has to do only with Ideas, and the Application of thoſe Laws to the Uſe of Life, in which they are conſtrained to ſubmit to the Imperfection of Matter, and the Influence of Accidents: Thus, in moral Conſiderations, it is to be remembered, that many Impediments obſtruct our Practice, which very eaſily give way to Theory. The Speculatiſt is only in Danger of Error, but the Man that is involved in Life has his own Paſſions, and thoſe of others, to encounter, and is embarraſſed with a thouſand Inconveniences on every Side, which confound him with Variety of Impulſe, and either perplex or obſtruct his Way. He is often forced to act without Deliberation, and obliged to chooſe before he can examine; he is often ſurpriſed by ſudden Alterations of the State of Things, and changes his Meaſures according to ſuperficial Appearances; he is often led by others, either becauſe he is indolent, or becauſe he is timorous; he is ſometimes afraid to know what is right, and ſometimes finds others diligent to deceive him.

We are, therefore, not to wonder that moſt fail, amidſt Tumult, and Snares, and Danger, in the Obſervance of thoſe Precepts, which they laid down in Solitude, Safety, and Tranquillity, with a Mind unbiaſſed, and with Liberty unobſtructed. It is the Condition of our preſent State to aim more than we can attain, the exacteſt Vigilance and Caution can never maintain a ſingle Day of pure and unmingled Innocence, much leſs can the utmoſt Efforts of incorporated Mind reach the Summits of ſpeculative Virtue.

It is, however, neceſſary for the Idea of Perfection to be propoſed, that we may have ſome Object to which our Endeavours are to be directed; and he that is moſt deficient in the Duties of Life, makes ſome Atonement for his Faults, by warning others againſt his own Failings, and endeavouring by the Salubrity of his Admonitions to hinder the Contagion of his Example.

Nothing is more unreaſonable, however common, than to charge a Man with Hypocriſy, that expreſſes Zeal for thoſe Virtues, which he neglects to practiſe; ſince he may be ſincerely convinced of the Advantages of conquering his Paſſions, without having yet obtained the Victory, as a Man may be confident of the Advantages of a Voyage, or a Journey, without having Courage, or Induſtry, to undertake it, and may honeſtly recommend to others, thoſe Attempts which he neglects himſelf.

The Intereſt which the corrupt Part of Mankind have in hardening themſelves againſt every Motive to Amendment, has diſpoſed them to give to theſe apparent Contradictions, when they can be produced againſt the Cauſe of Virtue, that Weight which they will not allow them in any other Caſe. They ſee Men act in Oppoſition to their Intereſt, without ſuppoſing, on other Occaſions, that they do not know it; they ſee them give Way to the ſudden Violence of Paſſion, and forſake the moſt important Purſuits for trivial Pleaſures, without imagining that they have changed their Sentiments, or approve their own Conduct. In moral or religious Queſtions alone, they reſolve to determine the Sentiments by the Actions, and charge every Man with endeavouring to impoſe upon the World, whoſe Writings are not confirmed by his Life; without conſidering that they themſelves neglect, or practiſe ſomething every Day, inconſiſtently with their own ſettled Opinion, and without diſcovering that the Conduct of the Advocates for Virtue can little increaſe, or leſſen, the Obligations of their Dictates; ſince Argument is to be invalidated only by Argument, and is in itſelf of the ſame Force, whether or not it convinces him by whom it is propoſed.

Yet ſince this Prejudice, however unreaſonable, is always likely to have ſome Prevalence, it is the Duty of every Man to take Care leſt he ſhould hinder the Efficacy of his own Inſtructions. When he deſires to gain the Belief of others he ſhould ſhew that he belives himſelf, and when he teaches the Fitneſs of Virtue by his Reaſonings, he ſhould by his Example, prove its Poſſibility: Thus much at leaſt may be required of him, that he ſhould not act worſe than others becauſe he writes better, nor imagine that by the Merit of his Genius, he may claim ſome Indulgence beyond Mortals of the lower Claſſes, for Want of Prudence, or Neglect of Virtue.

Bacon in his Hiſtory of the Winds, after having offered ſomething to the Imagination as deſirable, propoſes ſomething in its Place to the Reaſon as attainable. The ſame Method may be ſometimes purſued in moral Endeavours, which this Philoſopher has obſerved in natural Enquiries; and having firſt ſet poſitive and abſolute Excellence before us, we may be pardoned though we ſink down to a Kind of neutral State, trying, however, to keep our Point always in View, and ſtruggling not to loſe Ground, though we cannot gain it.

It is recorded of Sir *Matthew Hale*, that he, for a long Time, concealed the Conſecration of himſelf to the ſtricter Duties of Religion, leſt by ſome flagitious and ſhameful Action, he ſhould bring Piety into Diſgrace. For the ſame Reaſon, it may be prudent for a Writer, who apprehends that he ſhall not enforce his own Rules by his domeſtic Character, to conceal his Name that he may not injure them.

There are, indeed, a far greater Number whoſe Curioſity to gain a more familiar Knowledge of ſucceſsful Writers, is not ſo much prompted by an Opinion of their Power to improve as to delight, and who expect from them not Arguments againſt Vice, or Diſſertations on Temperance or Juſtice, but Flights of Wit, Strains of Humour, and Sallies of Pleaſantry, or, at leaſt, acute Remarks, nice Diſtinctions, Juſtneſs of Sentiment, and Elegance of Diction.

This Expectation is, indeed, ſpecious and probable, and yet, ſuch is the Fate of all human Hopes, that it is very often fruſtrated, and thoſe who raiſe Admiration by their Books diſguſt by their Company. A Man of Letters for the moſt Part ſpends, in the Privacies of Study, that Seaſon of Life in which the Manners are to be ſoftened into Eaſe, and poliſhed into Elegance, and, when he has gained Knowledge enough to be reſpected, has neglected the minuter Acts by which he might have pleaſed; and when he enters Life, if of a weak and timorous Temper, he is diffident and baſhful, from the Knowledge of his Defects; or if he was born with Spirit and Reſolution, he is ferocious and arrogant from the Conſciouſneſs of his Merit: He is either diſſipated by the Awe of ſuperior Company, and unable to aſſemble his Ideas, recollect his Reading, and arrange his Argument; or he is hot, and dogmatical, quick in Oppoſition, and tenacious in Defence, diſabled by his own Violence, and confuſed by his Haſte to triumph.

The Graces of Writing and Converſation are of different Kinds, and though he who excels in one might have been, perhaps, equally ſucceſsful in the other, with Opportunity and Application, yet as many pleaſe by extemporary Talk, who are utterly unacquainted with the more accurate Method, and more laboured Beauties, which Compoſition requires; ſo it is very poſſible, that Men, wholly accuſtomed to Works of Study, may want that Readineſs, Conception, and Affluence of Language, which is always required in colloquial Entertainment. They may want Addreſs to watch the Hints which Converſation offers for the Diſplay of their particular Attainments, or they may be ſo much unfurniſhed with Matter on common Subjects, that Diſcourſe not profeſſedly literary glides over them as heterogeneous Bodies, without admitting their Conceptions to mix in the Circulation.

A Tranſition from an Author's Books to his Converſation, is too often like an Entrance into a large City, after a diſtant Proſpect. Remotely, we ſee nothing but Spires of Temples, and Turrets of Palaces, and imagine it the Reſidence of Splendour, Grandeur, and Magnificence; but, when we have paſſed the Gates, we find it perplexed with narrow Paſſages, diſgraced with deſpicable Cottages, embarraſſed with Obſtructions, and clouded with Smoke.

LEGHORN,

LEGHORN, October 16.

THE Master of a Ship lately arriv'd from the Coast of Provence reports, that Advice had been received there, that the Minister sent by the Danish Court to the Emperor of Morocco, and who had concluded with his Ministers a Treaty for the Cession of the Ports of Saffia and St. Croce in Favour of the Danes, has since been taken up and confined by the said Emperor, who at the same Time annulled the Contract made with that Minister, and has given Leave to the Christian Merchants to carry on Trade at St. Croce and other Ports in his Dominions on the same Footing as in Time past, &c.

Turin, Octob. 16. In the Districts of Galliard and Ternier, as also in the Woods of the Chapter and St. Victor a great Number of Wolves have appeared of late, which not only set upon the Cattle, but even attack Men, and have already devoured several Children.

Fontainbleau, Oct. 24. The Earl of Albemarle, Embassador Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain, had a private Audience of the King the 21st Instant, and deliver'd to him a congratulatory Letter from his Britannick Majesty on the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy; after which he had Audience on the same Subject of the Queen and the Royal Family. At these Audiences his Excellency presented Mr. Ruvigny de Cosne, appointed Secretary to the British Embassy in the Room of Colonel Yorke, who took Leave the same Day of the Court, in Order to take a Trip to London, and there receive his Instructions for the Post of Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great-Britain to the States General.

Paris, Oct. 29. The last Advices from Genoa are dated the 18th Instant, and import, that they had received Letters from Bastia of the 7th, advising that the Marquess de Curzay left that Place the 27th of last Month, and arrived at Corte the 4th Instant; and that his Excellency was so well satisfied with the Docility he found in the Inhabitants, that he had restored the Arms of many in the Pieve of Niolo, whom he lately thought fit to disarm. However, lest they should not always continue in this Humour, the Marquess had distributed two Detachments of French Troops in their old Quarters beyond the Mountains, and reckoned to return to Bastia the Beginning of next Month. The Genoese Officers look with an evil Eye on these good Dispositions of the Corsicans, and Success of the French Commandant, because they had rather see the French Troops withdrawn from the Island, as they consult their own private Interest more than that of their Country.

The States of Britanny intend to cut a Canal to join the Rivers Villaine and Rance, and thereby open a short Communication between Rennes and Dinan. This Canal will be ten Leagues in Length; and the States proposing to have the Work carried on by a Company, give Notice that all who intend to be concerned in it, may apply at Paris to Count Quenol, Attorney General and Syndic to the said States.

Paris, Nov. 6. The 20th of last Month a new Ship of 80 Guns was launched at Rochefort, and called the Duke of Burgundy; on which Occasion an Incident happened that might be construed as a happy Presage, if Augury was not exploded: The Stern of the Ship being decorated with Boughs, a Bird that was pursued by a Hawk took Refuge therein, and so saved his Life.

We continue to receive Abundance of Corn from England and Holland, so that in a little Time we hope the Effects of our bad Harvest this Year will not be felt in any Part of the Kingdom.

We have Advice from Venice, that the Plague is considerably abated in all the late infected Parts of Turkey, which our present sharp Weather encourages us to hope is true.

Upon the favourable Report of the Royal Academy of Sciences concerning M. Pereyre's Method of bringing Persons born deaf to speak, and this being confirmed by many Experiments, his Majesty has settled a Premium on that deserving Gentleman.

Hague, Nov. 10. The Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State to the King of Great-Britain, accompanied by M. d'Affrolles, Minister from his Britannick Majesty, was Yesterday in Conference with the Count de Bentinck, President of the Assembly of the States General, to pay the Compliments of Condolence to their High Mightinesses, in the Name of the King his Master, upon the Death of the Prince Stadtholder, and at the same Time to give them the strongest Assurances of his Britannick Majesty's sincere Friendship for this State, and of his constant Disposition to give the most convincing Proofs of it. The States General, after deliberating upon this Subject, resolved, that the Thanks of their High Mightinesses should be returned to the Earl of Holderness, for the obliging Testimonies they had received of the Attention of the King of Great-Britain, and to express to him how sensible they were of the Assurances of Friendship made to them by his Britannick Majesty, which nothing would be wanting on their Side to cultivate and improve, and which they would endeavour to convince him of, by concurring with his Majesty in every Measure which shall tend to promote the mutual Happiness of the two Powers. Agreeable to this Resolution the Count de Bentinck went in the Afternoon to the Earl of Holderness to acquit himself of the Commission which their High Mightinesses had charged him with, and in the Evening the Earl of Holderness dispatch'd an Express to his Court.

Paris, Nov. 12. The 8th Instant, being the Eve of the Day fixed for the Marriage of the 600 young Women, portion'd by the City on Occasion of the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy, the Ceremony of betrothing them was performed in their respective Parishes, the Bells ringing all the while. The next Morning was usher'd in by a general Discharge of the Cannon of the City and Bastile; and at Nine o'Clock the Bridegrooms and Brides repaired to their several Parish Churches, which were hung with Tapestry, and decorated with all the Magnificence usually displayed on the greatest Festivals, and the Marriage Ceremony was performed in Presence of an Alderman and two Church-wardens. The City not content with portioning the Maidens, and giving Cloaths to them and the Bridegrooms, also provided them a Wedding Dinner in their respective Parishes, to which they were carried in the same Coaches that brought them to Church, some of which belonged to Noblemen and Gentlemen, and others were found by the City. In the Parishes of St. Sulpitius and St. Roch, the married Couples were waited on at Table by Princes and other Persons of the highest Rank, who at parting made them handsome Presents; and at Six in the Evening they were carried in the same Coaches to their respective Habitations. The Concourse of Spectators was prodigious, and never did the Publick appear so well pleased with any Spectacle: Joy was seen in every Countenance, and every Mouth opened in Praise of the King, the Dauphin, and our worthy Magistrates. The whole was conducted with the greatest Order and Decency; and to prevent any Tumults, Detachments of the Guards were posted at the Church Doors.

LONDON,

October 22. They write from Hanover, that their Ministry are labouring hard to prepare Matters for the Election of a King of the Romans; that the Affair is to be proposed to the Electoral College as soon as the Conjuncture shall appear favourable; and in the mean while, they will set themselves to the removing of all Obstacles that may retard this important Work; for which Purpose they are to use their utmost Skill in tampering with the Courts of Berlin and Manheim. The Proposition to the Electoral College will be accompanied with a Letter addressed to all the States of the Empire, setting forth in the strongest and clearest Terms the absolute Necessity of proceeding to this Election.

According to Letters from Madrid of the 5th Instant, N. S. some Affairs of the greatest Importance are on the Anvil at that Court; but the Nature of them is kept very secret: In the mean Time it is observed, that Couriers are continually a going to and fro, and the Ministry seem to have Abundance of Work on their Hands. Mr. Keene continues to confer frequently with M. de Carajal, the Prime Minister; and they say, his Excellency expected every Hour an Express from London, whose Dispatches will bring to an Issue his Negociations about the Privilege he demands for the *English* to our *Logwood* in the Bay of *Honduras*; and also about a FREE NAVIGATION in the *West-Indies*.

We hear from Leostaffe and Yarmouth, that about a Fortnight ago they had taken 50,000 Barrels of Herrings, and had near three Weeks Time to come of their Fishing-Season.

Extract of a private Letter from Beverley, dated Oct. 12.

"There are great Numbers here leaving off Business in Order to go to Nova-Scotia next Spring: This is so general an Intention among the Farmers and Husbandmen in several Counties of England, that 200 Farms and upwards have been quitted in Yorkshire, and the like has happen'd in some of the neighbouring Counties. This well deserves the Consideration of the Legislature; as by this Means we may become reduced to the same deplorable Condition as Sweden was by Charles XII. who depopulated his Kingdom so much by War, that the Women were obliged to till the Ground. I am, &c."

Oct. 24. It is strongly reported, that a Bill will be brought in next Sessions of Parliament, for repealing an Act, which forfeits to the Crown the Goods and Chattels of those who commit Murder upon themselves, as it seems to punish innocent Children for the Crimes of their Parents, and often induces a Jury to bring in a Verdict of *Lunacy*, from Compassion for the guiltless Posterity, which they would otherwise make *Felo de se*, by which Means Suicide is not sufficiently discouraged.——A Crime which in this Nation seems to be on the Increase.

We hear that a Representation is preparing for the Press of the present State of the Woollen Manufactory in England, more especially in the West; in which the true Causes of exporting our Wool will be particularly considered, the Reasons shewn why all Remedies hitherto devised have proved ineffectual, and a Method proposed that will infallibly put a Stop to this dangerous Evil.

A few Days since was landed from on Board the Elizabeth and Mary, one of the Greenland Ships, the upper Jaw-bone of a Whale, reckoned the largest ever seen in England; it is about twenty Feet in Length, and Weight near twenty-six Hundred.

Oct. 26. We are assured that the Rejoicings for the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy, which are to be made at the Opera House in the Haymarket, will not be 'til after the Celebration of his Majesty's Birth-day, which is postponed 'til the first Mourning for his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange is over.

The Disorders to which the late Stadtholder was from Time to Time subject, during the last 3 Years of his Life, arose chiefly from rheumatic Humours that particularly affected his Lungs and Intestines. This was the true Cause of his making a Tour to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he used the Waters and the Baths with Success, so that he was in perfect Health there; and at his Arrival at Maestricht, while he continued in that Fortress he spent several Hours every Day upon the Parade to see the Troops exercise, and several more in examining the Works; but upon his Return to the Hague, he began to complain again of a Pain in the Back of his Head, the Nape of his Neck, and in his Throat. This Indisposition obliged him to keep his Bed longer in the Morning than he was used to do, but his Pains being alleviated by gentle Sweats, he commonly went abroad in the Afternoon. This lasted about a Week; his Highness fell then into his last Sickness, accompanied with nearly the same Symptoms he had in his long Illness three Years before.

November 2. It is said that a Bill will be prepar'd, and brought in next Sessions of Parliament, for regulating the Execution of Wills, in such a Manner as to remove effectually the Difficulties that have lately arisen as to the Nature of Evidence, in Proof of them; which is certainly a Point of very great Importance to the Publick.

Nov. 16. The Hon. Col. Charles Pawlet, Esq; to whom the Prize of 10,000 l. belonged, that was drawn last Thursday, was seized with an Apoplectic Fit the same Day, just as he was going to set out from his Country-House for London, and died in an Hour or two after. Whether this Gentleman had yet received the News of his good Fortune in the Wheel, we don't know, nor is it material: But on this Occasion we cannot help recollecting that the great Prizes in these Lotteries have done no Good to those to whom they have fallen; witness, a Person who kept a noted Public-House, or Tavern, at Greenwich, who having in one of the late Lotteries got 10,000 l. set up for a Brewer, and in two or three Years brewed away all his Money, and at last was forced for a Livelihood to hire himself as a Servant in a Cook's Shop, in the same Place where he had lived in Splendor, or Extravagance. Another Instance was, an eminent Linnen Draper, whom Fortune smiled upon, threw 10,000 l. in his Lap, and then left him to shift for himself; and he made so good Use of the Dame's Kindness, that in a little Time he drowned himself. A third in the like Case, left off his Business, ran mad for two or three Years, and then had Wit enough to follow it again, when the blind Ladies Favours had reduced him to worse Circumstances than he was in before.

On the DEATH of His late Serence Highneſs the PRINCE *of* ORANGE.

TO ſtay the barb'rous Hand; to check the Stride
Of raging Royalty, and tyrant Pride:
To lure *coy Freedom* to her lov'd Receſs;
And with *Tranquillity* Mankind to bleſs:
To teach wide ſpreading *Commerce* how to range,
And make *whole Provinces* one *grand Exchange*:
To guard *Religion* ſacred in her Fane;
To tame raſh *France*, and ſcourge imperious *Spain*:
To ſhelter *Merit*; *Induſtry* to chear;
And make the Roſe wreath'd *Plenty* crown the Year:
For theſe bleſs'd Purpoſes, did Heav'n d ſign
Each Hero of the great *Naſſovian* Line:
Europe has often ſeen ſome brave NASSAU,
Keep the baſe Tyrants of the World in Awe;
While bleeding from the Heart, poor BELGIA ſtood,
Her Lands deſtroy'd, her Citi s bath'd in *Blood*;
Chear'd by the Eye of ORANGE, ſoon ſhe roſe,
And pour'd *vindictive Vengeance* on her Foes.
Oh! may the *Noble Line* ſtill flouriſh long;
Still merit and obtain the Muſes Song:
The Muſe on *Freedom* ever did attend,
And ſhed a Tear when *Freedom* loſt a Friend.
The virtuous Pearl now trembles in her Eye,
For, Hark! Her lov'd VAN HAAREN ſwells the Sigh;
Pays the laſt gentle tributary Due,
Laments the PRINCE, the FRIEND, and PATRIOT too;
The *loving Huſband*, and the *tender Sire*;
To all he ſweetly tunes his mournful Lyre.
Weep o'er the Great Good Man; for here he found,
A Miracle!—— a Prince to *Honour* bound,
A Courtier *Truth* and *Honeſty* had crown'd!

The following Character of his late Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange has been printed at the Hague, where it has been greatly in Eſteem and Demand:

William-Charles-Henry-Friſo was born to be of a Stature above the common; but an Accident in his fourth Year ſhortened it, and inclined the Body to the Left; with which, however, he had an Appearance full of an amiable Dignity. His Hair was of a Cheſnut, and well arranged; his Eyes were large, blue, keen, and animated; nothing eſcaped their Quickneſs: His Features agreeable, his Countenance comely, and advantageous.

He was a Poſthumous Child, and they who had the firſt Care of him inſtructed him in little elſe beſides Latin and Divinity. Senſible of the Injury of this Negligence, he laboured with ſuch Ar our and Succeſs to retrieve, that he ſurpaſſed moſt Princes in the Sciences. He particularly applied himſelf to the moſt uſeful Parts of the Mathematicks: He was deſirous of Improvement in general, and never ſlipt the Opportunities of informing himſelf from thoſe whom he accounted eminent in any Art.

His Memory was wonderful; beſides the Latin, and his native Language, in which he expreſſed himſelf with the moſt delicate Purity and Elegance, he ſpoke three other Languages very well, viz. the German, Engliſh and French. The Croſſes of his firſt thrty ſix Years were known to every Body; great as they were, they did not weary out his Patience, and his Senſe of them appeared only in an Inſtance of the nobleſt Generoſity, pardoning when he could revenge; Clemency had always a greater Share in his Compoſition than Reſentment; and he was never ſeen, in a Time of Need, to deny his Aſſiſtance to thoſe who had abuſed his Confidence.

He was haſty, but ſoon recovered himſelf, and immediately applied himſelf, as far as his Dignity would permit, to make the Objects of his Effervescences forget them.

By a Strain of Moderation, not univerſal among Princes, he favour'd a Limitation of his Power at a Time when there was a general Eagerneſs to extend it.

Averſe to Harſhneſs, he always choſe the mildeſt Methods; and his Lenity led him to too great a Repugnance to puniſh, or even refuſe. Many hard Judgments have been paſſed upon him on this Point, and on his Eaſineſs in thinking well of others, and his Diffidence of himſelf. This laſt Diſpoſition will appear ſurpriſing to thoſe who conſider the conſtant and unanimous Applauſes of thoſe auguſt Aſſemblies, in which he had often an Occaſion to deliver himſelf: His ready Conception, his noble and ſtriking Expreſſion, were always their Admiration; Talents which, added to his Affability, gained him the Hearts of every one. A Prince, amidſt ſuch Applauſes, might entertain the moſt advantageous Thoughts of himſelf, as, upon conſulting his Heart, he found there a pure and ſettled Intention to do Good; generous and exalted Sentiments, to which he readily ſacrificed all his private Intereſts.

He naturally loved Magnificence, and delighted in Liberality; ſo that his Oeconomy was the Effect of Reflection. He took a Pleaſure in Acts of Charity, and gave with the Modeſty of a Man who ſympathizes with the Diſtreſſes of others.

In Company he both received and gave Pleaſure, being of a ſprightly and mild Converſation; and as Good-Nature was his leading Principle, he loved to make every one eaſy with whom he converſed.

The laſt Years of his Life have been ſpent in an intenſe Application, to him the more painful and prejudicial, from his daily-increaſing Ailments; but no Inconveniency was of Weight againſt his Love for his Country.

His Piety was ſincere; his Zeal for Proteſtantiſm was temper'd with a Toleration adapted to the Government of theſe Provinces. He was a declared Enemy of Licentiouſneſs, Prophaneneſs, and Vice, and always countenanced Virtue and Merit.

He was a happy and a good Huſband, a good Father, a good Son, and a good Maſter.

If his reſigned Submiſſion to the Determinations of Providence has undergone Variety of Trials, his Virtues, on the other Hand have not failed of a glorious Recompence even in this Life. He has ſaved his Country; he has traced the Path which leads to the Recovery of the ancient Grandeur of the State; and, together with his Example, has left, in his Houſe, the ſacred Guardianſhip of National Liberty and Happineſs.

The Expectation of a general E——n next Summer grows ſo ſtrong, that ſome Gentlemen, as we hear, are already gone down to Saliſbury and other Places, in Order to make Intereſt againſt that Time. The principal Reaſon aſſigned for a new El—— n, is to defeat the Deſign of a Party who already began to talk of continuing themſelves by their own Authority, in Caſe of a M——y. But if they have Intereſt enough to get into the H—— again, does it not amount to the ſame as being continued beyond the uſual Term by their own or any other Authority?

Private Letters from Paris intimate, that the French Court has a new Article to ſettle with our Court, which may poſſibly prove as thorny, and take up as much Time to adjuſt, as that of the Neutral Iſlands, and the Regulation of Limits in North America; and this is a Claim of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the Sovereignty of Annamaboa on the Coaſt of Africa, commonly called the Gold Coaſt; about which, they ſay, the Duke de Mirepoix will be ordered to preſent a Memorial to the Britiſh Court, if he has not already done it, as Orders to that Purpoſe were ſent to his Excellency above a Fortnight ago.

On Friday laſt Francis Clark, of North-Weſton, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of Oxford, and his Under Sheriff, went to Oxford Caſtle Goal, and ſhew'd Miſs Blandy (confin'd there for poiſoning her Father) a Letter he had receiv'd from his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, directing him to take particular Care of her, as it has been laid before his Majeſty in Council, that it was apprehended an E cape had been form'd for her to be made out of the ſaid Goal; whereupon ſhe was order d to be put in Irons, *(as mention'd in our laſt)* which was immediately done. Her Behaviour thereupon, as we are inform'd, was very compoſed and calm, and ſhe continues well in Health.

This Day arrived a Mail from Holland, which brings Advice from Madrid, That on the 15th ult a Royal Decree was publiſhed there, by which his Catholick Majeſty forbids in his Dominions all Manner of Commerce with the Hamburghers, and in Conſequence of this Reſolution orders, that after the Expiration of 50 Days none of their Ships be admitted into any of his Ports; that all the Merchandize of Hamburgh found in his Kingdom after th Expiration of three Months, ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated; and moreover, that all the Conſuls, Merchants, and Subjects of Hamburgh, at preſent in Spain, muſt retire with n the ſame three Months, which his Majeſty has granted them to put their Affairs in Order. The following is the Letter which the King of Spain has cauſed to be ſent on this Subject to all the Governors, Commandants, and Intendants of Marine in the Ports of this Kingdom.

'The King having perceived, that notwithſtanding the great Advantages the City of Hamburgh draws from its Trade with Spain, the ſaid City has entered into a Treaty of Commerce with the Emperor of Morocco, Enemy of his Crown, his Majeſty has thought proper to prohibit all Commerce abſolutely with that City, under this expreſs Condition, that after the Term of 50 Days no Hamburgh Veſſel be permitted to enter into any Port of Spain, and that within the Space of three Months all the Merchandize of the ſaid City be ſent out of his Dominions, and alſo that the Conſuls and Hamburgh Merchants retire within the ſaid Term, &c.'

This ſudden and unexpected Prohibition has cauſed a great Conſternation at Madrid amongſt the Hamburgh Merchants, Factors, and Correſpondents. The Hamburghers thought to carry on their very advantageous Commerce with Spain more ſecurely by entering into Treaties with the Powers of Africk; and if theſe Treaties had been confined to the Article of a free Navigation, they would probably have paſſed unnoticed by his Catholick Majeſty: But his Majeſty is greatly diſpleaſed to learn, that the Hamburghers, inſtead of a Treaty of Navigation, had concluded one of Commerce with an Infidel and an Enemy to Chriſtendom, who is to be furniſhed by them with Arms, Artillery and Ammunition, and thereby be enabled the more to exerciſe his Enmity towards the Spaniſh Nation.

It has occur'd to ſome Perſons, who are ſincerely ſollicitous for the *Publick Welfare*, that if, inſtead of being *tranſported* for ſmall Crimes, able-bodied Fellows were condemn d for *ſeven* or *fourteen* Years, to work in *Quarries*, or in *Mines*, and Care taken to ſee that *Sentence* duly executed; it would have very *good Effects*, as well in reforming the *vicious* Diſpoſitions of the *Sufferers*, as in ſtriking a *Terror* into their *Companions*. For, as the *Love* of *Idleneſs* is the great Motive to *Pilfering* and *Thieving*, the Apprehenſion of *hard Labour*, is the moſt natural and proper Remedy.

A Chriſtian Renegado of Diſtinction has propoſed to the Grand Signior, the opening a Paſſage in Egypt, between the Mediterranean and the Red-Sea, and has offered a very large Sum of Money for the Permiſſion to undertake it, having, as he ſays, thoſe who are ready to be at the neceſſary Expence.

Briſtol, Nov. 16. Laſt Saturday was ſe'nnight, a ragged Beggar came to a Publick Houſe at Puggle-Church in Glouceſterſhire, to aſk Charity of ſome Countrymen who were drinking at the ſaid Houſe, who told him, in a joaking Manner, they uſed to hang all Beggars, and would hang him; he told them he was not fit to die; but they taking hold of him, he begged they would do him no Harm; however, they got a Rope, put it about his Neck, and drew him up to a Bacon Rack and bid him cry *Bacon*; to which they hung him ſo long that he ſeem'd without Life, his Tongue extended from his Mouth, and ſo let him fall amain; and perceiving that they had carried their Foolery too far, and being frighten'd with the Apprehenſion of what might enſue, carried the Beggar to a neighbouring Field, and laid him under a Hay-Rick for dead. —— He recovering his Senſes, and making mournful Groans, a Woman heard him, and upon approaching the Hay Rick, the poor Man gave her Intimation, by Signs, how he came in that Condition, and pointed to the Houſe where he receiv'd the Injury, and died ſoon after.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 13.

The *Advice*, Capt. *Woodrop*, is arrived in *James* River, from *Glaſgow*, after a Paſſage of four Months.

We have receiv'd further Accounts of the following Elections, *viz.*

For *Stafford*, Mr. *William Fitzhugh*, Mr. *Peter Hedgman.*
Fairfax, Mr. *John Weſt*, Mr. *Gerrard Alexander.*
Hanover, Mr. *John Chiſwell*, Mr. *John Symme.*
Northampton, Mr. *Littleton Eyre*, Mr. *John Kendall.*
Accomack, Mr. *Edmund Allen*, Mr. *George Douglaſs.*

A D-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

February 10, 1752.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Goochland* County, a likely *Virginia*-born Negroe Man, named *Jack*, about 6 Feet high, has a down cast sly Look when spoken to, talks very sensible, and is much addicted to Lying; had on when he went away a very long dy'd Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, an Oznabrig Shirt, Plaid Stockings, and *Virginia*-made Shoes. Whoever will apprehend and convey him to me, or to Mr. *John Pleasants*, in *Henrico* County, shall have a Pistole Reward, paid by

Thomas Pleasants.

2||

February 7, 1752.

LOST on *Wednesday* Night last, from *Hanover* Court-House, a middle-size'd grey Mare, with a Switch Tail, her Brand unkown; she had on a *Virginia*-made Saddle with a Leather Housing; when she is rode she has an uncommon Way of blowing thro' her Nose. Whoever brings her to me, or gives Intelligence so that I may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

Major Kimbrow.

To be SOLD, on the 10th *Day of* March *next, at* Prince George *Court-house, being Court-Day,*

ALL the Lands and Lots belonging to the Estate of the Reverend *Robert Ferguson*, deceas'd, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Heir of the said *Ferguson* to *Andrew Sproul*, Merchant, in *Norfolk*, who will grant Deeds to the Purchaser, and give Security if required. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving good Security.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, lying in *King William* County, on *Mattapony* River, within four Miles of *Aylett*'s Warehouse, convenient to Church and Mills, well timber'd, with all convenient Buildings for Cropping. The Terms may be known, on applying to me, in *Williamsburg*.

Armistead Burwell.

As several Persons have been indebted to me for a long Time, and still neglect to settle their Accounts, they may be assured, that if they do not settle soon, and pay off their respective Ballances, their Accounts will be delivered to an Attorney, with Orders to bring Suit thereon.

Armistead Burwell.

To be SOLD, at AUCTION,

ON the 25th Day of *March* next, 499 Acres of good Land in *Louisa* County, 8 Miles above the Court-house, lying on the South Fork of *Pamunkey* River, convenient to both Church and Meeting House, and to a good Water-Mill; the said Land is commodiously situated, with the following Improvements thereon, *viz.* a Dwelling-House 24 Feet by 16, with a Porch 10 Feet by 8, three Sashes below Stairs and three above, a Cellar under the House wall'd in with Brick, one outside Brick Chimney, all new; another Dwelling-House 20 Feet by 16, plank'd above and below, a Kitchen 16 Feet square, a Quarter 16 Feet by 12, a Dairy and Meal House, two new Barns, a Tobacco House, a Stable, a School-House, an Apple-Orchard of 200 Trees, a Peach-Orchard, a Cherry-Orchard, and some Pear Trees, a very good Pasture, and cultivated Ground enough for 6 or 7 Hands, and Plenty of choice good Spring Water; a good Part of the Plantation is on the low Grounds of the River. The Sale to be on the Premisses. 150 Pounds of the Money is to be paid down on the Day of Sale, and Credit will be allow'd for the rest, on giving Bond and Security, as usual.

Fr. Smithson.

2||

N. B. There will likewise be sold, a very good House Clock, new and in good Order.

STRAY'D or stolen from the Subscriber, living near *Diascun* Bridge, in *James-City* County, about the Beginning of *September* last, a middle-siz'd, short-bodied, Iron-grey Gelding, his hinder Parts darker than before, and his Face somewhat Flea-bitten, with a Switch Tail, and his Mane hanging on the near Side, the Hoof of his off fore Foot much split, branded on the near Buttock R P, has good Courage, and paces very well.

Whoever brings him to me, shall have half a Pistole Reward, paid by

John Heuley.

1

Cumberland County, *February* 3, 1752.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a middle-siz'd dark Bay Horse, about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a blind Brand on his near Buttock resembling W, trots altogether, and has on a small Bell. The said Horse hath been valued at Five Pounds Current Money, by three honest Housekeepers. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

Mary Walton.

Hanover County, *February* 5, 1752.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber a Stray pied Steer, marked with a Crop and an Underkeel in the left Ear, and a Hole in the right, which hath been posted according to Law, and valued at Thirty five Shillings.

John Henry.

Surry County, *Feb.* 4, 1752.

To be SOLD, on the 13th *Day of* February, *for ready Money, to the highest Bidder,*

THE Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Plate, and other Houshold Goods, of the Estate of *John Lightfoot*, deceas'd, at his late Dwelling-House, in the County of *Brunswick*.

There is likewise to be sold, a Parcel of new Store Goods, amounting to about 600 *l. Sterling*, an Invoice of which may be seen, and the Terms known, by applying to the Administrator.

All Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment, or they may depend on being sued without further Notice: And those who have any Demands against the Estate are likewise desired to send their Claims to

Robert Ruffin, Administrater.

2

STRAY'D from the Subscriber, living in *Powhatan*, about the latter End of *July* last, a large Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, with a long Switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder D, and on the near Buttock M. Whoever will bring her to me, shall have Half a Pistole Reward.

David Minatree.

CAME to the Subscriber's Plantation, near *Gray*'s Creek Warehouse, in *Surry* County, about the Middle of *February* last, a Bay Mare, 13 Hands high, with a small white Spot in her Forehead, a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, and branded on the near Buttock I. The Owner may have her of me, on proving his Property, and paying as the Law directs.

Samuel Judkins.

3||

January 25, 1752.

RAN away, Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber, a Negroe Man, named *Anthony*; he is a tall slim young Fellow, hollow Eye'd, with a large Scar of a Burn on one of his Wrists: He carried with him all his Cloaths, and 'tis suppos'd will endeavour to make his Escape out of the Colony. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and puts him into the Constables Hands, to be conveyed to me, as the law directs, may depend on being well rewarded, according to their Trouble.

Philip Ludwell.

Jan. 30, 1752.

FOUND, on the *Williamsburg* Road, last Week, by one of the Subscriber's Negroe Boys, a Green Cloth Housing, with a Silver Flower in each Flap. The Owner may have it, at my House, on paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Philip Ludwell.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber,

THREE Hundred and Seventy Five Acres of choice, plantable, well-timber'd, and chiefly low Land, fronting the *Rivanna* River, near *Mechunck* Creek, joining *Robert Adams*'s, *Robert Horsley*'s, and *Pointer*'s Lands, once the Property of, and settled by *James Whaley*, deceas'd, then in *Goochland* County: Also 377 Acres of choice Land, and very advantageously situated, for raising of Stock, in *Nansemond* County, about 15 Miles from *Suffolk*. Any Person inclinable to purchase Part, or all the said Lands, may treat with me, at any Time in *Norfolk*, or from the 15th to the 20th Days of next *April*, at the House of Mr. *Wetherburn*, in *Williamsburg*.

Alexander Rose.

11

Jan. 30, 1752.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *King & Queen* County, a well-set, bow leg'd Negroe Fellow, stutters pretty much when he speaks fast, and had on when he went away a Fearnothing Coat, a new Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches; he likewise carried off with him a stolen Gun. Whoever will bring him to me, in the County aforesaid, shall have Three Pistoles Reward.

Hannah Bird.

King-William, January 25, 1752.

CAME to the Subscriber's Plantation, in *Louisa* County, some Time in *March* last, two Stray Horses, one a dark Bay, about 15 Hands high, has no Brand to be perceiv'd; the other a Bay, about 14 Hands and a half high, branded on the near Buttock with a Flower de Luce, his left hind Foot white. The Owners may have them on applying to

Thomas Chamberlayne.

Caroline County, *January* 25, 1752.

CAME to the late Dwelling-House of *John Wyatt*, deceas'd, about 3 Years ago, a large Brown Steer, about 6 Years old, mark'd with an Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop and a Slit in the Left. The Owner may have him of me, on proving his Property, and paying the Charge of advertising, &c.

Joseph Wyatt.

Williamsburg, Jan. 29, 1752.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, living near the *Capitol* in this City, an Apprentice Lad, named *William Griffin*; he is about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, well-set, with a high Forehead, freckled Face, hollow grey Eyes, a wild Look when sharply spoken to, stoops in his Shoulders: Had on when he went away, a coarse Felt Hat much worn, an old Silk Cap full of Holes, and a white ditto, an old torn Cloth colour'd Coat and Waistcoat, an Oznabrigs Shirt, Leather Breeches with flat Metal Buttons, blue Yarn Hose, and good Shoes: He took with him a Pair of blue grey Worsted Stockings, a fine white Shirt, and a Cloth coloured Serge Waistcoat. He was, last Year, an Overseer for the Widow *Thorn* in *Gloucester*; and is thought to be an *Irish* Lad, though says he was born in *Caroline* County.

Whoever will take up and convey him to me, shall have a Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

John Brown.

ANY Person that has got any Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Sheat, &c. to dispose of, by applying to the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, may have ready Money for them; and such Persons as live at a Distance, by sending their Names and Place of Abode, in a Line to him, will be treated with on reasonable Terms.

Thomas Wilkins.

Just PUBLISH'D, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, *in* Williamsburg,

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS, chiefly on Divine Subjects. In two Books. Published for the Religious ENTERTAINMENT of CHRISTIANS in general. By *Samuel Davies*, V. D. M. in *Hanover, Virginia.*

Nov. 1, 1751.

AS the Subscriber intends to leave this Colony in 6 or 8 Months, he proposes to let the Plantation of *Maycox*, in *Prince George* County, on *James* River, containing 600 Acres of good Land for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Pasturage, on which is a commodious Brick Dwelling-House, two Story high, 64 by 42, with Cellars, a Brick Kitchen and other convenient Houses; also the Warehouse of *Maycox*, a publick Ferry to *Hopewell*, a Store-House with a Room and Brick Chimney, and Warehouse well situate for Trade. There are two Orchards on the above Plantation of choice Fruit.

Also a Plantation about 6 Miles from *Maycox*, containing 125 Acres, on which is a Mill; and another Plantation, distant about 12 Miles from *Maycox* and 6 from the Mill, of 900 Acres, both provided with Houses and what else is necessary for making Tobacco, Corn, &c. together with 25 Slaves, of whom 15 work on the Ground, and the others Tradesmen and House Servants.

Whoever inclines to rent the above, or any Part thereof, may apply to the Subscriber, at *Maycox*, who will let them know the Terms.

t. f. *G. M'Murdo.*

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Prince George *County, on the Premisses,*

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Pasturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine, and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handsome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-house 38 by 20, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Closets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaister'd and white-wash'd, also another Dwelling house 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Closet, plaister'd and white-wash'd, a good Dairy, Meat-house, Smoak-house, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-house with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, a large well-fix'd Store, with several other convenient Houses and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, an Overseer's House, and Negroe Quarters, likewise Orchards, and good Water.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premisses.

t. f. *Thomas Eldridge.*

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